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HONGKONG, THURSDAY, JULY 12, 1917.

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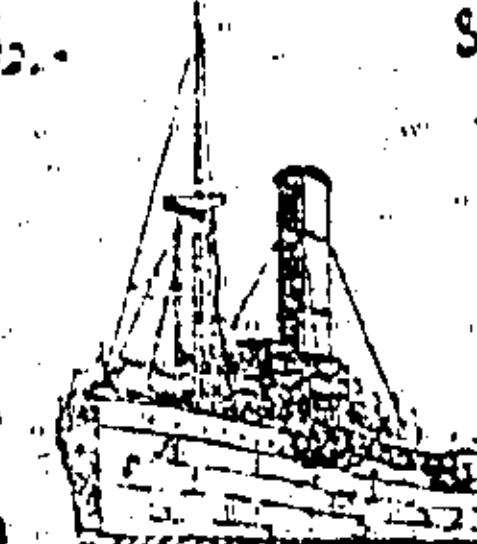
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## THE WAR.

### GREAT RUSSIAN PROGRESS.

#### HALICZ CAPTURED.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)



THE REGION OF THE RUSSIAN ADVANCE.

#### SANGUINARY BATTLES. STEADY RUSSIAN PROGRESS.

14,000 PRISONERS IN A WEEK.

LONDON, July 10.

A Russian official message, re-

ceived by wireless, says:

General Korniloff's offensive con-

tinues. Despite energetic resistance

and stubborn counter-attacks we

have captured further villages, over

1,000 prisoners and a great quantity

of war material.

General Korniloff continued his

offensive in the direction of Dolin.

Sanguinary battles occurred on the

roads towards Halicz and also in the

region of the villages of Huciska,

Packow and Pavelec.

Bayonet fighting at Pavelec re-

sulted in the enemy's complete

route.

We occupied the villages of

Victorow, Mawdan, Hudask and

Pacykow and reached the village of

Bothmer's Army from General

Bukowica. The enemy retreated to

the river Lomnica.

Such was the conduct and daring

of our troops in to-day's offensive

that they penetrated to depths of

ten versts.

We captured seven guns on

Monday.

#### OPERATIONS DESCRIBED.

Petrograd, July 10.

The operations on the Bystritsa

River, culminating in General

Korniloff's victory covered a front

of over twenty miles.

The Russian infantry has already

advanced seven miles, while the

cavalry has pushed forward sixteen

miles.

The Austro-German front between

Halicz and the Carpathians is

broken.

The Russians in the neighbour-

hood of the Dniester have turned

Halicz from the south and from the

south-east and now menace Halicz

bridgehead.

Between July 2nd and July 8th

General Korniloff took 14,000 pri-

soners, 65 guns including 12 heavy

guns.

#### ENEMY DEMORALISED.

Petrograd, July 10.

General Korniloff's cavalry with

Cossacks is following up General

Kirich's retreating army to the south

of Halicz and has forced the river

Lukowka, running parallel with the

river Lukva. The western bank of

the Lukva dominates the wooded

eastern bank, but it is considered

unlikely that the demoralised enemy

will be able to concentrate sufficient

troops to prevent the Russian pas-

sage of the river and the continu-

ance of the advance in the direction

of Dolina and the co-operation of

the Seventh and Eleventh Armies north-

wards of Halicz with the Eighth

southwards, which have so far been

co-operating like clock-work.

#### ENEMY'S FORCES DIVIDED.

The *Reich*, in a military article,

points out that the success of the

Eighth Army separates General

Bothmer's Army from General

Kirich's Third Austrian Army

which were in contact between

Halicz and Stanislaw.

The writer anticipates the evacua-

tion of Halicz which is not a fortress

comprehensively speaking, but only

a strong bridgehead protecting

General Bothmer's positions from

the east and south-east.

#### GERMAN REPORT.

A German official report, received

by wireless on the 10th, stated:

Fighting activity has increased

near Riga, Dvinsk and Smolensk.

The Russians are inactive between

the Strypa and Dniester.

Our thrusting troops captured

booty and prisoners at several places.

The fighting north-west of Stanis-

law has resulted in our withdrawal

behind the Lukowka stream.

#### HALICZ TAKEN.

Petrograd, July 11.

The Russians have taken Halicz.

LATER.

A further Petrograd telegram

states that the Russians captured

more than 20 guns at Halicz.

The pursuit of the enemy con-

tinues.

(Continued on Page 6.)

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## INTIMATIONS

## NOTICE.

THE AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL has received blank and copies of registration regulations for the registration of American citizens subject to the conscription law known as the "Selected Service Act" and is prepared to arrange for the registration of Americans subject to that act.  
Hongkong, July 6, 1917. 1937

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

A N INTERIM DIVIDEND of Three and half Dollars per share for the six months ending 30th June, 1917, will be Payable on THURSDAY, 26th July on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office.  
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY the 18th to THURSDAY the 26th July (both days inclusive) during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.  
By Order of the Board of Directors,  
A. SHELTON HOOPER,  
Secretary.

Hongkong, July 10, 1917. 1946

THE WEST POINT BUILDING CO., LIMITED.

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The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY the 18th to THURSDAY the 26th July (both days inclusive) during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.  
By Order of the Board of Directors,  
A. SHELTON HOOPER,  
Secretary.

Hongkong, July 10, 1917. 1947

THE NATIONAL LOAN OF THE THIRD YEAR OF THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA (1914).

\$16,000,000 AND SUPPLEMENTARY ISSUE OF \$9,000,000.

THE NATIONAL LOAN OF THE FOURTH YEAR OF THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA (1915).

\$24,000,000.

SUBSCRIBERS to the above TWO LOANS are hereby notified that in pursuance of arrangements recently made by the Chinese Government with me for the future service of these loans, interest payments are and will be adequately secured by cash funds in my hands and at my sole disposal.

F. A. AGLEN,  
Inspector General of Customs,  
Inspector General of Customs,  
Peking, 11th June, 1917. 1550

RUSSIAN 5% INTERNAL LIBERTY LOAN 1917.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK, HONGKONG, IS READY TO RECEIVE FURTHER SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE ABOVE LOAN UP TO THE 26th JULY, 1917.

G. TISDALL,  
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Hongkong, July 9, 1917. 1940

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## MORE GERMANY SAVAGERY.

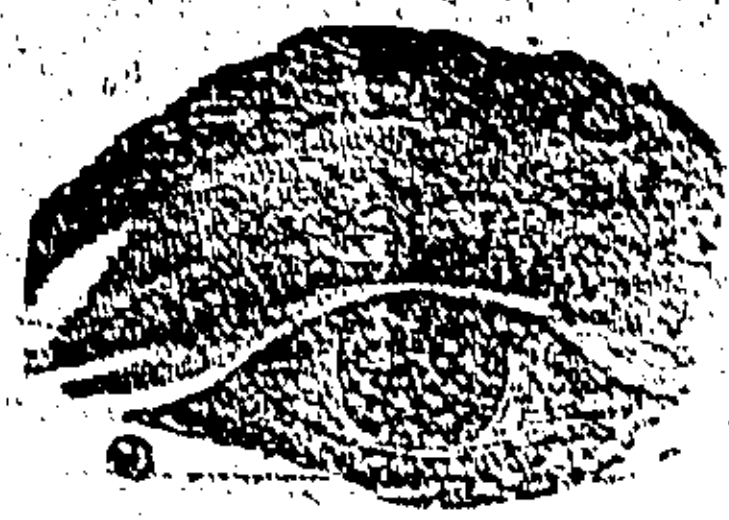
## DOGS SET ON PRISONERS.

Further evidence of the brutal treatment common in German prison camps is contained in a White-paper (Cd. 8489) dealing with the use of police dogs in these camps. Upon the reports made by a number of British prisoners who had returned from various camps in Germany, Viscount Grey protested against the use of dogs as guards and pointed out that police dogs were not used in English camps. The Germans, however, defended the practice as a "military necessity," and not a breach of the "principles of humane and reasonable treatment of prisoners," and added that, "having chest with his teeth. When I complained to the sergeant-major he threatened me with his sword. As a result of the dog's attack I was unable either to sit down or to lie down properly for a couple of weeks. Three other witnesses from the same camp are quoted as follows:—  
Sergeant C. H. Johnson (5th Batt. King's Shropes, L.I.).—Three dogs were fired at short intervals; that meant every one to be in barracks, and after the third gun the dogs were let loose.  
Pte. T. Curran (1st Chesh. Regt.).—We are principally associated with the non-commissioned officers. One of these was a bully; he brought in a dog one day and set it to chase a cripple.  
Pte. S. C. Battle (3rd R. Fus.).—When men were late for the first parade, next morning the Germans would let their dogs loose in the dormitory.  
"OTHER CASES."  
The following examples are also taken from the evidence:—  
Halle.—Capt. Reaman (R.A.M.C.).—Twice, on December 9, 1914, and January 20, 1915, we were stripped to the skin by civilian detectives in the presence of private soldiers without the presence of an officer. Dogs also assisted.  
Maj. A. B. Peebles (Staff. Regt.).—At Torgau we had seen advertisements asking for dogs to guard prisoners, but it was at Torgau that the inferior number of prisoners in England no comparison can be drawn between conditions in the two countries.  
One of the worst cases of savagery occurred at Stendal, and the victim, Private B. Marsh (R.O. Royal Lancs. Regt.), describes his experience thus:—  
The general treatment was very harsh, and as far as my experience goes growing worse. On December 26, 1915, we had a very bad time of it. Three shots were fired as a signal for all the prisoners to get into their huts, but we had never been warned about it, and consequently did not know what it meant. The sergeant-major came through the compound in which I was and set the dog which he had with him—big half-bred wolf-hounds—on those who had not gone in. I had the misfortune to be bitten in five places, and finally the dog ran at my throat, and hid it not been for a thick curtain I was wearing I feel sure I should have been killed. As it was, I carried the dog about 20 yards holding on to my

Halle, that we were to see them actually used. The following illustrates the terrible brutality and utter callousness of the Germans:—On several occasions I saw a Belgian soldier leave the camp carrying a number of sacks and accompanied by two Feldwebels and several dogs. The Belgian was little more than half-witted. One evening he appeared to be very much upset. I asked him where he went to in the afternoon. After much hesitation he told me that he was taken out into the fields, dressed up in the sacks, and baited by the dogs to train them. The man was absolutely terrified. Complaints were made to the commandant, and shortly afterwards he left the camp, as he was told, "for his health."  
Hammel.—Lieut. J. J. Abbott (1st Dorset).—About January 15, 1916, at about 9.30, three sentries came in with two wolf-dogs, and let them off the leash and set them on us. The sentries were laughing and setting the dogs on. Corp. Thomas (East Line) was badly bitten on the buttock and thigh, and seven other men were bitten. I was present at the time. Next day the German doctor laughed at him and gave him no treatment. The dogs were set on the five or six barracks that night. There was no disturbance of any kind.  
Munster.—Pte. F. Fuller (1st Norfolk Regt.).—The unwounded English soldiers were treated very badly here. They were knocked left and right with bayonets to hurry them up. "Every day," this treatment occurred. The German sergeant-major was the worst for doing this sort of thing. The Belgian and French soldiers were treated like this, too. This sergeant-major used to set a dog on them.  
Sennelager.—Pte. Bailes (Lond. Scot.).—The sentries who kept guard outside the camp walked up and down with a large wolf-hound. One day a German lieutenant set the dog on to an Englishman called Howard, who had done nothing wrong, and he was badly bitten in the leg. He had to be taken to hospital to have his leg dressed.  
Pte. W. Bullock (1st Chesh. Regt.).—In January, 1916, at Soltau, a man from Australia named Davey, who was chief petty officer of H.M.S. "Maori," was bayoneted for threatening to strike the German sentry. The sentry called him "swine," and Davey threatened to strike him. He did not strike him, but the sergeant bayoneted him through the spine and he died three days afterwards. A man in the Norfolk Regiment named Diggs was not wounded, but died of neglect. Nine men got three years' imprisonment for refusing to work in a Zeppelin factory.  
Lee.—Cpl. A. J. Morris (1st Scots L.I.).—The day after we arrived each man was inspected for vermin by doctors, and those who had vermin were shaved all over their bodies at once. All of us had a hot shower-bath, and our clothes were fumigated at the same time. No 506 objected to that procedure. About a fortnight later we were inspected again, and a few more men were ordered to be shaved. They did not object, but then a German under-officer came in and ordered all the prisoners to be shaved whether

they were verminous or not. Those of us who had been twice shaved as clean by the doctors refused, and then the under-officer ordered the sentries to knock us about with rifle butts. While this was going on the under-officer pushed a man who was merely walking across the room, and because the man did not then spring to attention the under-officer attacked him most brutally. He had his revolver drawn in one hand and his sword in its sheath in the other. For about five minutes he belaboured the man with his sword and kicked him violently, evidently expecting the man to give him some excuse for shooting him. I am certain that if the under-officer had shot the man he would have been lynched on the spot. We were then all shaved all over with very blunt razors, which tore the hair out by the roots, making us sore all over for a good fortnight afterwards. The treatment generally was brutal. The sentries had big dogs which they used to bring into the huts at night, barking to intimidate the prisoners.  
Wittenberg.—Pte. A. T. Lutwyche (1st Royal Scots Fus.).—All the subordinates were bad and bullied the prisoners. Before the typhus broke out the sentries frequently set the dogs on the prisoners.  
Cpl. E. A. Hall (S. Wales Bor.).—This man complains that from the beginning of his imprisonment the German guards took savage dogs into the huts at night and frequently set them to attack British prisoners. He also states that men were often beaten by bath attendants, etc., apparently for no other reason except their brutality. One night a prisoner was playing cards when a dog was set at him, tearing his clothes and marking his leg. A German policeman struck him with a whip at the same time.  
Pte. R. Anderson (1st Gordons).—A week before this man left the camp a savage dog was set at him while he was quietly talking in bed. The dog, a blood-hound, sprang at his neck, but he avoided the teeth. It then attacked a man named Pearce and tore his coat sleeve away.  
Pte. J. H. Riley (K.O.Y.L.I.).—The sentries have set the dogs on people for nothing. When there was a crowd at the canteen and some struggling to get served, though in a friendly way, I have seen the sentries let their dogs loose, and prisoners were bitten by the dogs.  
Sgt. H. Rodman (R.A.M.C.).—The German sentries would bully and insult the English especially. They would go round the companies in pairs, one with a rifle and bayonet and the other with a revolver and leading a big dog. When they came near an Englishman the sentry would let out the lead of the dog so that he could spring at the Englishman and jump on him and tear his clothes. Complaints (are made to the United States Ambassador and afterwards this was stopped.  
Pte. C. A. Constable (R.A.M.C.).—The latrines were about 600 yards from the barracks. Some of the men would go in the night to the latrine. If only one or two went they were set upon by the dogs—the sentries setting the dogs on—and so the men took to going half a dozen together for protection while the Germans were in the camp.

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Telephone No. 55.

QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.

Telephone No. 30, Hongkong.





## Hughes & Hough

AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT.

General Auctioneers  
Share, Coal and General Produce  
Brokers and Commission  
Agents.

PROPRIETORS  
"To-Kwa-Wan" Coal Storage.

Cables used  
Bentley's  
A. & C. 4th & 5th Editions.  
A. 1 Telegraphic Code.

Telegraphic Address  
"KELION" HONGKONG.

### PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction.  
(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE GOVERNMENT)

### SATURDAY,

the 14th July, 1917,  
at 10.30 am, at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,  
Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice  
House Street.

### A CONSIGNMENT OF BRASS WARE.

Comprising:—  
Jardiniere, Large and Small Vases,  
Flower Holders, Finger Bowls, Incense  
Burners, Trays, Candlesticks, etc., etc.

A few lots of Bath Towels, Turkish  
Bath Towels, Face Towels,  
etc., etc.

A few lots of Pottery, Jardiniere on  
Stands, Vases, etc.  
Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,  
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, July 10, 1917. 1913

### PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction.  
(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE GOVERNMENT)

### TUESDAY,

the 17th July, 1917, commencing  
at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,  
Des Vaux Road, Corner of  
Ice House Street.

VALUABLE TEAKWOOD AND  
BLACKWOOD FURNITURE,  
REDSTEADS, CURTAINS, PICTURES,  
etc., etc.

As follows:—  
Upholstered Suites, Arm-chairs and  
Sofas, Card Tables, Bedroom Furniture,  
comprising Double and Single Day-  
bedsteads, Slideboards, Dinner Wagons,  
Extension Dining Tables and Chairs,  
Tea and Occasional Tables, etc.,  
Dinner Services, Crockery, Glass Ware,  
Cooking Stoves, Cutlery, Toilet Sets, etc.,  
Bath Room Utensils, Roll-top Desks and  
Writing Tables, Sundry Electro Plated  
Ware, etc.

2 Pianos in good condition, Electric  
Reading Lamps, Blackwood and Teak-  
wood Screens, Sundry Blackwood  
Furniture, including Large Overmantel,  
Engravings, Pictures, etc., etc.

Tea and Netting, Porcelain  
Cigar Cabinet, Enamelled Bath, Carpets  
(New and second hand), Persian Rugs,  
etc., etc.

(Full Particulars from Catalogue.)  
Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,  
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, July 11, 1917. 1913

### AGENTS.

LONDON—WILLIAM SLATER, 42 Gros-  
venor Street, W.C. F. ALAN, 11 &  
12 Clement's Lane, Lombard Street,  
E.C. T. B. BROWN & CO., Ltd.,  
163 Queen's Road, Victoria St.  
CLARK, SON & PLATT, 85 Gros-  
venor St., E.C. G. STREET & CO., Ltd.,  
30 (Central) Cannon & Gower, 15, 16,  
Bride St., E.C. ROBERT WATSON, 16,  
Fleet Street, E.C. MITCHELL & CO., 5, New  
Hill, Holborn Viaduct, E.C. D. J.  
KEYNES & CO., 3 Whitefriars St.,  
E.C. MITCHELL & GOWRIE, Ltd., 10,  
11, 12, New Bridge St., E.C.

SOUTHLAND—FRED L. SIKKAT, 8 North  
St. David Street, Edinburgh.

PARIS AND EUROPE, MATTHEW PRESS  
& CO., 18 Rue de la Grange, Balais,  
Paris.

NEW YORK—T. B. BROWN, Ltd.,  
Zollman Hall, West 42nd Street, New  
York City.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports  
generally—BRAS & BLACK, San Fran-  
cisco.

HONGKONG—BROOKER & CO.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW  
ZEALAND—GORDON & JOHN, ad-  
ministrators and Sydney.

CEYLON—W. M. SMITH & CO., THE  
APOTHECARIES Co., Colombo.

SINGAPORE, STRAITS, etc.—KIM &  
WATSON, Ltd., Singapore.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS—A. S. WA-  
SON & Co., Manila.

SHANGHAI—Messrs. KELLY & WAUGH  
Ltd.

JAPAN—Messrs. KELLY & WAUGH, Ltd.,  
Kobe and Yokohama.

CANTON—PATRICK & CO.  
THE CHINA MAIL LTD.,  
5, William Street, Hongkong.

## WHAT EVERY WOMAN FEARS.

All women realise that they can scarcely expect to escape, from time to time, suffering which men are not called upon to endure. But not all women know—though the fact might really suggest itself—what is really behind all these miseries is something wrong with the blood.

Most often, especially when a girl is entering womanhood, the one cause of pain, low spirits, backaches, and slow development is anemia. This miserable condition of health—too little blood, or blood that is thin and poor—is sometimes the cause of decline leading to consumption at this age. In full womanhood other miseries come to some women, due again to scarcity of good blood, and when middle age approaches the penalty which Nature exacts for neglecting the blood.

Every woman, at the first sign of ill health, should obtain Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for pale people, for this medicine has made a great reputation by the suffering which it has spared women. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills build up the blood and so restore health; that is why it is important to avoid substitutes.

A very useful Free Book can be had by sending a post card to Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Szechuen Road, Shanghai, asking for "Plain Talks to Women."

## AUCTION.

G. R.  
PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 16th day of July, 1917, at 3 p.m., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of CROWN LAND, above Bowen Road, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

| Particulars of the Lot. |   |   |   |
|-------------------------|---|---|---|
| No.                     | Locality.   | Boundary (Approximate)  | Area (Approximate)  |
| 1.                      | Between Bowen Road and the boundary of the lot of 100,000 sq. ft. (about) 100,000 sq. ft. | Between Bowen Road and the boundary of the lot of 100,000 sq. ft. (about) 100,000 sq. ft. | Between Bowen Road and the boundary of the lot of 100,000 sq. ft. (about) 100,000 sq. ft. |

## THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.

HIGH CLASS  
PIANOS FOR  
SALE OR  
HIRE.  
CASH OR  
CREDIT.

TUNING & REPAIRING—  
A SPECIALITY.

16, Des Vaux Road. TEL. 1322.

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ORIENTAL PRODUCE  
EXPORTERS.

SILK MERCHANTS,  
COMMISSION AGENTS.

Agencies in  
NEW YORK,  
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Branches:—  
CANTON,  
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## JAPANESE MAKERS.

Every kind of Footwear

MADE  
TO  
ORDER

OHERRY & CO.,  
PEDDER STREET,  
Opposite Hongkong Hotel.

Telephone No. 491.  
Hongkong, March 20, 1915

Telephone No. 491.  
Hongkong, March 20, 1915

Telephone No. 491.  
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Telephone No. 491.  
Hongkong, March 20, 1915

## TRADE AFTER THE WAR.

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE  
CONFERENCE.

IMPORTANT PROPOSALS.

The following report has been issued by the Conference of Chambers of Commerce in India assembled at Delhi, on March 13th and 14th, 1917, to consider the papers submitted by Government in connection with the commercial problems which will require to be dealt with after the termination of the war.

The representatives present were:—  
The Hon. Mr. E. H. Bray, Bengal Chamber; Mr. R. M. Watson Sayth, Bengal Chamber; the Hon. Mr. J. S. Wardlaw Milne, Bombay Chamber; Mr. S. J. Gillum, Bombay Chamber; Mr. R. E. Gregor Parra, Bombay Chamber; the Hon. Mr. Arthur Binning, Burma Chamber; the Hon. Mr. W. Nicholas, Karachi Chamber; the Hon. Mr. Gordon Fraser, Madras Chamber; the Hon. Mr. J. Currie, Punjab Chamber; Mr. F. C. Waller, Punjab Chamber; Mr. J. R. Denton, Punjab Chamber; the Hon. Mr. L. F. Watson, Upper India Chamber; Mr. J. G. Ryan, Upper India Chamber. The Hon. Mr. E. H. Bray was unanimously voted the chair.

1.—Enemy Subject should include subjects of present enemy countries and any who may be held to be such should their status as British subjects be changed by any alterations in the existing naturalization laws.

2.—We cannot of course set up a separate standard of naturalization for trade purposes, but we are of opinion that any disqualification ought to be extended to any subject of any enemy country who may have become naturalized in Great Britain or in any other country within 20 years previous to the outbreak of the present war, or who may become so naturalized in the future.

3.—Enemy Firm should include any firm, or individual trading as a firm, in which less than 75 per cent. of the capital is British or in which the control is not entirely British, or which is trading with money lent by a foreigner or foreign firm, or company, or bank, or of which more than 25 per cent. of the total employees are foreigners.

4.—Enemy Company or Bank should include any company or bank in which the directorate or control is not entirely British, or in which the debentures, bonds or shares are held by foreigners to the extent of 25 per cent. of the total debentures, bonds or share issue as the case may be, or which is carrying on business with the aid of money borrowed from a foreign person, firm, or company otherwise than bank deposits, or of which more than 25 per cent. of the imported employees are foreigners.

5.—Note.—We desire by these recommendations to emphasize the important principles: (a) that a concern must be more than merely British in name to qualify it to the advantages of British Nationality; and (b) that the country of registration is not sufficient proof of the nationality of a Company.

6.—THE TREATMENT OF ENEMY (OR ALIEN) FIRMS AND INDIVIDUALS.  
In view of the impossibility of knowing when or how peace will be concluded, it is desirable as a temporary precaution, that for such a period not less than 12 months after the termination of hostilities as Government may consider necessary, an absolute interregnum should be established during which:—

(a) No enemy subject, including subjects now interned, should, except for purposes of State and under special license, be allowed to enter or remain within the limits of the Indian Empire.

(b) No enemy shipping whatsoever should be allowed to enter Indian ports.

All Aliens now resident in or at any future time entering into or becoming residents in the Indian Empire should be registered.

7.—LICENSE.  
(a) It is desirable that no alien person, firm or company should be allowed to trade or to practice any profession in India except under license.

(b) That no alien person, body or association should be allowed to engage in educational, social or religious work except under license.

(c) Licenses should be subject to the following conditions: (i) renewal annual; (ii) cancellation at any time by the Local Government without any reason being assigned; (iii) payment of Income Tax on assumed profit or turnover or such other tax as Government may approve with the necessary production of accounts, etc.

(d) Aliens should be treated on a strictly reciprocal basis and be allowed to trade under license, in regard to (1) acquisition and expansion of mineral rights; (2) the holding of real estate; (3) carrying on of banking; (4) the carrying on of insurance business; (5) other forms of commercial activity, for instance the control of franchises of public utility, such as tramways, electric supply companies, hydro-electric concessions and the like; (6) the establishment of mills or factories. We are of opinion that per-

mission to embark on the above forms of enterprise should be granted to Aliens subject to the basis of reciprocity referred to above, but only under license and subject to such restrictions and conditions as Government may think fit to impose from time to time. Industries including mining and especially key industries essential to the safety and welfare of the Empire should not be allowed to fall under the control of Aliens. For a period of years subsequent to the termination of the war no license to trade or to carry on the above forms of enterprise should be granted to enemy subjects.

8.—Application for licenses should be considered in the light of:—  
(a) The treatment accorded to British subjects in similar cases in the country of the applicant; and  
(b) The general interests of India.

9.—Government's decision in this connection should be such as to preclude the possibility of any trade or industry, or other form of commercial activity passing into the control of Aliens.

10.—NATURALIZATION LAWS.  
In our opinion these laws should be much stricter than in the past, and some such measures as the following are suggested:—  
(a) The applicant has already become denaturalized in his country of origin or adoption;  
(b) For a period of years the applicant shall have been domiciled in the British Empire;  
(c) He should give satisfactory guarantee of having identified himself with British national interests;  
(d) In the event of war, no naturalization should be granted to Alien enemies of any circumstances, no matter what their position may be, nor any change of name be allowed;

Note.—An exception to (a), (b), (c) and (d) may be made in the case of British born widows.  
(e) Any enemy subject naturalized later than 1914 should have his British naturalization papers cancelled, but should be allowed to apply for the same to be renewed upon complying satisfactorily with conditions (a), (b) and (c).

11.—ENEMY SUBJECTS.  
Enemy subjects should be entirely excluded from the Indian Empire during the interregnum after the War, and thereafter for such further period as Government consider advisable. We recommend that such period should be one of years.

PART II.  
THE TREATMENT OF ENEMY (OR ALIEN) SHIPPING.

After the preliminary period of one year, and during the reconstruction period which for this purpose might be defined as terminating when there has been made "complete restitution and reparation, ton for ton, in respect of British shipping captured illegally by the States with which we are now at war, enemy shipping should be subject to special taxation in the form of a tax upon income, or upon freight earned, or upon the vessels themselves. Further, enemy shipping should not be allowed to take any part in the coasting trade of India.

2. Government should have power to prevent any combination of interests, which in practice results in forcing Indian exports to be shipped either in foreign owned or under any arrangement dictated by foreign control.  
3. No foreign vessels should be allowed to carry Indian crews.  
4. So far as possible the principle of reciprocity should be followed, that is to say, if any foreign country directly or indirectly by through rules or otherwise, subsidizes its shipping or imposes special charges, restrictions, etc., on British shipping countervailing charges should be levied in ports of the British Empire upon the steamers of that particular country.  
5. In particular all foreign steamers frequenting ports in the British Empire should be required to conform absolutely to the standards imposed by the Board of Trade as regards certificates of competency, marking of load lines, etc.

6. It has been suggested that passenger shipping by means of our numerous coaling stations, but we are of opinion that this step should only be adopted in cases of great emergency. Bunkering, however, should be kept in the hands of British subjects.  
7. We approve of steps being taken to ensure that vessels owned by foreigners should not sail under the British flag; in the case of part ownership, the proportion suggested in this report in connection with the control of foreign companies should obtain in this case, so as to ensure that at least 75 per cent. of the interest is bona fide held by British subjects. To prevent disguise of nationality it is desirable that an effort should be made to induce other nations to adopt the same principle in connection with the use of their flags.

8. That no agreements be entered into by British shipping companies with Alien shipping companies and combinations without the cognizance of the Board of Trade or other Ministerial Authorities.

PART III.  
THE TREATMENT OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

We find it impossible to embody in any one resolution or group of resolutions the views of the various Chambers and we therefore attach their several views separately, but we at least place it on record that we are unanimously of opinion that the policy to be followed must be based on the principle of reciprocity.

TRADE MARKS.  
We are not in favour of the adoption of any system of registration of Trade Marks in India. We consider that the present laws afford adequate protection to the use of Trade Marks though the sentences in the law for the fraudulent misuse of Trade Marks might with advantage be more deterrent.

PATENT LAWS.  
We have no special alterations in the present laws to suggest, but we are generally of opinion that the patent laws throughout the Empire should be as uniform as possible.

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN.  
We are of opinion that where practice allows all foreign goods should bear a clear indication of the country of origin, but beyond this we have no alterations in the existing laws to suggest.

REMARKS.—We are of opinion that in conclusion we would add that the present laws seem to us a fitting opportunity to press again for the registration of partnerships in India.

## A SHANGHAI DEPORTATION CASE.

THE QUESTION OF PAYING THE COST.

Joseph Rothman was brought before the Court at Shanghai last week for an order of deportation to be made in accordance with the China (War Powers) Order in Council, 1917.

Mr. A. G. Moscrop, Acting Crown Advocate, appeared for the Crown.

His Lordship—I have received a certificate from His Majesty's Charge d'Affaires stating that he is of opinion that there are reasonable grounds for believing that you, a naturalized British subject, have acted in a manner prejudicial to the public safety and certifies that Joseph Rothman should be deported from Shanghai to Singapore. Have you anything to say in this matter?

Rothman—I am not guilty of that.

His Lordship—I have already indicated in these cases that I am unable to go behind the certificate of the Minister and upon my being satisfied that you are a British subject and the person named in the certificate, it is my duty to make the order of the deportation as prayed and I must therefore do so. I don't know whether, before I do so, you have anything you wish to submit to the Minister?

Rothman—No. I don't want to submit anything to anyone. I do not want to stay here; I am willing to go away if I can have time to settle my affairs.

He added that he had some property he wished to settle, also about \$2,000 in money. He suggested that he might be allowed out of goal under the guard of a police officer for 24 hours in which time he could settle his affairs.

Mr. Moscrop pointed out that this could not be done and, upon Rothman stating that he wanted to see a French protected subject who was his friend, his Lordship remarked that this would be allowed as far as he was concerned and he had no doubt the French authorities would allow the man to come and see him.

Mr. Moscrop then made an application under Article 83 of the principal order that Rothman should be ordered to pay the expenses of his deportation.

His Lordship—I don't see my way clear to make such an order if I know nothing of the facts.

Mr. Moscrop—The defendant has mentioned that he has \$2,000 in his possession and is able to pay.

His Lordship—He may be able to do so, but I don't see why I should make the order. There is a very good reason that I can see in time of war for the facts to be laid before His Majesty's Minister and for him to judge and give his certificate as to the undesirability of a person remaining in China to be laid before the Court, but when I am asked to go further and am asked what the man be ordered to pay his own expenses. I want to know something and I do not think it is necessary that the application should be made unless you wish to lay before me sufficient facts.

Mr. Moscrop said the object of his application was in order to raise the question as to whether such an application would be in order.

His Lordship remarked that such an application would be in order but he would want sufficient facts before him before granting it. The order of deportation to Singapore was then made.

Similar orders were then made in respect of Santa Singh and Ali Bohn, while adjournments were ordered in the cases of Santa Singh and Awer Singh.

## AUCTION.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from the Liquidators of Messrs. JAMES & CO. in pursuance of an order of the Hongkong Government to sell by Public Auction at 12 o'clock (Noon) on

TUESDAY  
the 31st day of July, 1917,  
at his Sales Rooms,  
DUNDRELL STREET,

THE VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY situate at The Peak Hongkong, and being Rural Building Lot No. 10.

Is One Lot

The property consists of—  
The piece or parcel of ground and premises known as "Lysholt," 104 The Peak, situate near Mount Ough in the Colony of Hongkong, with an area of 124,000 square feet and registered in the Land Office as Rural Building Lot No. 10.

The lot is held for the unexpired residue of a term of 75 years created therein by an indenture of Crown Lease dated the 23rd day of April 1892.

The Annual Crown Rent is \$25.00.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Wilkinson & Grist, Solicitors for the Liquidators, or to the undersigned.

GEO. P. LAMBERT,  
Auctioneer.  
Hongkong, April 21, 1917. S. 1743

## INTIMATIONS

Born 1830—  
still going strong.



JOHNNIE WALKER "White Label" 6 years old.  
JOHNNIE WALKER "Red Label" 10 years old.  
JOHNNIE WALKER "Black Label" 12 years old.

Agents General, CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO.  
JOHN WALKER & SONS LTD, SCOTCH WHISKY DISTILLERS, KILMARNOCK, SCOTLAND

## A Double Safeguard.

When buying Worcestershire Sauce,  
always look for the signature in White

Lea & Perrins

on the Red label, and see also that the name LEA & PERRINS is embossed in raised letters on the glass bottle.

LEA & PERRINS' label and bottle are copied to such an extent that these precautions are necessary, in order to make sure that you are being supplied with the original and genuine Worcestershire and not one of its many imitations.

## THE EVER POPULAR HOUSEHOLD REMEDY

Which has now borne the  
Stamp of Public Approval for

OVER FORTY YEARS.

## ENO'S FRUIT SALT

PLEASANT TO TAKE.  
REFRESHING AND INVIGORATING.

IT IS VERY BENEFICIAL IN ALL CASES  
OF

Biliousness, Sick Headache, Constipation,  
Errors in Diet—Eating or Drinking, Thirst,  
Giddiness, Rheumatic or Gouty Poison,  
Feverish Cold, with High Temperature  
and Quick Pulse, and Feverish Conditions  
generally. It is everything you could wish  
as a simple and Natural Health-giving  
Agent.

Prepared only by  
J. C. ENO, Ltd., "Fruit Salt" Works, London, England.

SOLD BY CHEMISTS AND STORES EVERYWHERE.

## THE CHINA MAIL

Typhoon Map and Guide

WITH TABLE AND TRACKS OF PAST DISTURBANCES

Price 50 cents.





# WATSON'S E

THE PREMIER SCOTCH OF  
THE FAR EAST  
FOR 25 YEARS.

POPULARITY MAINTAINED BY ITS EXCELLENT  
QUALITY: NOT BY EXPENSIVE WORLD-WIDE  
ADVERTISING.

A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.,  
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS  
HONGKONG.

## To-day's Advertisements

## The China Mail

LOST.  
FROM COMPARTMENT D, 1st Class  
Terrier Dog, answers to the name  
of "Buddy," Reward \$200. J. FISHER,  
Comptroller Dock.  
Hongkong, July 12, 1917. 1955

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI  
BANKING CORPORATION.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that an  
interim dividend of 25.00 per share,  
subject to deduction of Income Tax, has  
been declared for the HALF YEAR  
ending 30th June, 1917, at rate of 25%  
per dollar.

The dividend will be payable on and  
after Monday the 13th August, 1917,  
at the Office of the Corporation, where  
Shareholders are requested to apply  
for Warrants.

The REGISTER of SHAREHOLDERS of the  
Corporation will be CLOSED from  
MONDAY the 30th July to SATURDAY  
the 11th August, 1917 (both days  
inclusive) during which period no transfer  
of shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,  
N. J. STARR,  
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, July 12, 1917. 1955

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received in-  
structions to sell by Public Auction,  
(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONDEMNED)

on  
**FRIDAY,**  
the 13th July, 1917, at 12 o'clock  
Noon, at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,  
Des Voeux Road, Corner of  
Ice House Street.

A LARGE QUANTITY OF  
READY MADE ESSENCES  
FOR FRATED WATERS,  
Comprising—

Raspberry, Lemon-squash, Tonic,  
Cream Soda, Cherry, Quinine Tonic,  
Sarsaparilla, etc., etc.

Also  
A number of lots of Enamelled Ware.  
Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,  
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, July 12, 1917. 1955

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received in-  
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**FRIDAY,**  
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at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,  
Des Voeux Road, Corner of  
Ice House Street.

FIVE CASES OF ALMONDS.  
Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,  
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, July 12, 1917. 1954

## THE CALENDAR.

General Memoranda.

SATURDAY, July 14—  
Anniversary of the taking of the  
Bastille (1789).

10.30 a.m.—Auction of Brass Ware,  
Bath Gowns and Towels, Pottery,  
etc., at Messrs. Hughes and Hough's.

SUNDAY, July 15—  
St. Swithin's Day.

MONDAY, July 16—  
Full Court of Appeal.

3 p.m.—Auction of Crown, and at  
P.W.D.

WEDNESDAY, July 17—  
2.30 p.m.—Auction of Furniture,  
Blackwood Ware, etc., at Messrs.  
Hughes and Hough's.

THURSDAY, July 18—  
11 a.m.—New Moon.

12.30 p.m.—Ex. Gen. Meeting of the  
British Traders Insurance Co., Ltd.

THURSDAY, July 25—  
Laid Investment Co's Dividend due.  
West Point Building Co's Dividend  
due.

FRIDAY, July 27—  
Settlement Day: Hongkong Stock  
Exchange.

SATURDAY, July 28—  
Russian Internat. Liberty Loan close.

SUNDAY, July 29—  
Noon—Election of "Lyshok," 1917.  
The Peak at Mt. Geo. E. Lammert's  
Sales Rooms.

by the Monarchy not to conclude a  
separate peace, and we have con-  
fidence that New Russia never will  
retire from the struggle on terms  
which would allow the Central  
Powers to throw their full strength  
upon their Western foes.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

### LOCAL AND GENERAL

Local piscators will be interested  
to learn that Mr. Leo D'Almeida hooked  
a fish, which has the appearance of a  
Snapper, weighing ten catties.

Saturday is the French national  
holiday. We notice that the French  
community at Shanghai is arranging for  
its celebration on a larger scale than  
usual. A torchlight procession and street  
illumination on the evening of July 13  
will precede the next day's events.  
Streets and public and private buildings  
along the route are to be illuminated  
and decorated for the occasion. At 7.45  
on the morning of the 14th there is to be  
a review of troops and military exercises  
on the big lawn at the French Park. A  
detachment of the Allied Units of the  
S.V.C. will join with the French  
Volunteers for this feature. The official  
reception at the French Consulate  
begins at 11.30. The Consul-General will  
speak and the usual programme will be  
carried out. In the evening there will be  
a grand illumination and display of fire-  
works and a band concert at the Park,  
beginning at 9 o'clock. An open-air  
cinematograph exhibition will be an-  
other feature of the evening's enter-  
tainment and there will be a similar  
display of moving pictures for Chinese  
on the Boulevard de Montigny.

Hardly less important than the  
encouraging news of the progress  
of the Russians on the southern  
end of their line, which we publish  
to-day, is the news which is linking  
out from the Central Powers indicat-  
ing their growing demoralisation. It  
is evident that a "stage has" been  
reached in the crisis which has been  
rapidly developing between Austria-  
Hungary and Germany when  
decisions will have to be taken by  
Germany which must bring the end  
of the war into nearer view. The  
EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA is reported that  
the time has come when he  
must make peace with Russia; and  
he sees that successful negotiations  
can only follow upon a declaration  
by the Central Powers renouncing  
territorial annexations or claims to  
indemnities. It is a confession of  
defeat highly distasteful to the Ger-  
man War Lords, and if the German  
Chancellor's quite recent repudiation  
of this formula is to be taken at its  
face value, it is obvious that Austria-  
Hungary will either be driven to the  
desperate necessity of breaking with  
Germany, or allow herself to be  
absolutely ruined by her predominant  
partner. Out of the hostility  
towards the Chancellor which is daily  
more strongly manifesting itself in  
Germany, startling revelations are  
bound to issue. No one knows  
better than the Chancellor what the  
surrender of all hopes of large  
indemnities and annexations must  
mean to Germany, who has staked  
her all upon a triumphant issue of  
the war. A day of terrible reckoning  
has to come. Each week the war  
is prolonged diminishes Germany's  
chances of victory. The recovery of the  
Russians and the advent of the United  
States in the war have sealed Germany's  
doom plainly enough. A continuance  
of the struggle is for the Central  
Powers useless sacrifice. For the  
Allies the war cannot end until the  
enemy's forces retire from the ter-  
ritories they have invaded and until  
reparation has been guaranteed for  
the wanton and systematic destruction  
the enemy's troops have caused by  
their invasion and wherever they  
have yet been forced to retreat.  
There is evidently a growing recog-  
nition of the fact in Germany  
that an essential preliminary  
to peace is the overthrow of the  
present Administration and the  
democratisation of the Govern-  
ment, and the news points to a  
consensus of opinion that makes  
important political changes in  
Germany probable almost immediately.  
Yet this alone can hardly satisfy  
Austria unless she is assured that  
such changes are definitely taken as  
an essential preliminary to early  
negotiations for peace. There is this  
to be noted regarding the attitude  
of Austria as it is described in the  
cables: she is wanting peace with  
Russia only. There is no mention  
of her seeking peace with Italy or  
the other Powers, which are at war  
with her. But New Russia has not  
yet withdrawn from the race made

## STEPS TOWARDS PEACE.

Exchange rose an eighth this morn-  
ing. At 4 o'clock this afternoon there  
was no further change.

## SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

Mr. E. C. Pearce, Chairman of the  
Shanghai Municipal Council, and Mrs.  
Pearce have gone on a brief holiday  
trip to Canada.

News was received at Shanghai by  
cable last week that Mr. Gordon  
MacKie has safely arrived in England.  
Mr. MacKie is staying at Weihaiwei.

We are glad to be able to report that  
Mr. Harold Seth, who was hurt by a  
fall from his pony in the hurdle race at  
last Saturday's Gymkhana and taken to  
the Government Hospital, is making  
satisfactory progress towards recovery.

It is notified by advertisement that  
the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking  
Corporation has declared an interim  
dividend of £2 3s. 6d. per share, sub-  
ject to deduction of income tax, for the  
half year ending 30th June, at the  
rate of 2s. 6d. per dollar.

## TYPHOON WARNING.

The telegrams quoted below were  
received from the Manila Observatory  
by the American Consulate General at  
Hongkong.

July 11, 7 p.m.  
Cyclone or typhoon E. of northern  
Luzon, less than 300 miles distant,  
direction unknown.

July 12, 11.30 a.m.  
Cyclone or typhoon E. of Balintang  
Channel, moving N.N.W.

## "OUR LITTLE BIT SOCIETY."

"The above Society have to-day sent  
to Messrs. Shewan, Tomes & Co. two  
cases containing the undermentioned  
articles to be forwarded to the Hospital  
Auxiliaire, 113 Boulevard, France."

15 Pairs Stretcher Beds  
5 Quilts  
5 Pillows  
50 Suits pajamas  
54 Eye Bandages  
73 Milk Covers  
9 Floor Cloths  
84 Balled Bandages  
18 Pairs Slippers  
11 Mufflers  
124 Khaki Woollen Caps  
65 White Woollen Caps  
11 White Woollen Abdominal Belts  
3 Pairs Mittens  
10 Pairs Socks  
10 Bags Socks  
24 Pairs White Woollen Bed Socks  
12 Face Cloths  
1 Lot Books and Magazines

## GRAMPE COLIC.

NO need of suffering from cramps in  
the stomach, or intestinal pains,  
Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera, and Di-  
arrhoea Remedy never fails to relieve the  
most severe cases. Get it to-day there  
will be no time to spend for it after the  
attack comes on. For sale by all  
Chemists and Druggists.

## THE POSITION AT PEKING.

### NEGOTIATIONS FOR A PEACEFUL SETTLEMENT.

WU TING FANG REFUSES TO  
ACCEPT DISMISSAL BY TUAN.

A Shanghai telegram to the "Chinese  
Mail" states that Dr. Wu Ting-fang  
declares that Tuan Ki-sui has made a  
false statement in saying that he was  
dismissed, and he will refuse to yield  
up the Seal. Dr. Wu Ting-fang states  
that he has only been relieved of the  
acting Premiership and is still Minister  
of Foreign Affairs, and will continue so  
until relieved of his office by a properly  
constituted Government, formed accord-  
ing to the Provisional Constitution.

### MONARCHICAL LEADERS CAPTURED.

Chang, Cheng-fong, and Lei Jun  
Chuan, Minister of Finance in the  
Manchu Cabinet, were captured at  
Fungtai on July 9, while endeavouring  
to escape, and were taken to Tientsin.

It is reported that Fung Lun-kuo,  
commanding the 28th Division at  
Hainimintu, was arrested at Tientsin  
on the same day.

### AN ULTIMATUM TO CHANG HSUN.

General Tuan Ki-sui and General  
Chou Wan had a conference on Monday  
evening and decided to attack the  
Forbidden City unless Chang Hsun  
surrenders within 24 hours.

### DEMANDS BY SOUTHERN REPUBLICANS.

Dr. Wu Ting-fang, Tong Shao-ye,  
Wun Chung-yu and Wang Tsing-wei  
have wired to Li Yuan-hung and Tuan  
Ki-sui, demanding the punishment of  
the rebels in the present crisis, accord-  
ing to law, and the cancelling of the  
privileges granted to the Manchu  
Court.

Dr. Wu Ting-fang and Ching Pih-  
kung have sent a joint telegram to  
Feng Kuo-chang asking him to declare  
his policy regarding the maintenance of  
the Constitution.

A Peking telegram to "The Chinese  
Mail" dated 11th inst. states that the  
Abdication Edict is still unsigned owing  
to the non-arrival of Hsu Hsi Chang  
whom General Chang Hsun has asked  
to mediate.

The new Cabinet will probably be  
officially announced on the 14th inst.  
when General Tuan Ki-sui is expected  
to enter Peking.

Negotiations are proceeding for  
a peaceful settlement between General  
Chang Hsun and the leaders of the  
Republican armies.

There was a great scare in the city  
on the night of the 10th inst. when  
street warfare threatened, but this was  
happily averted.

## LEAGUE TENNIS.

K.C.C. (A) v. U.S.R.C. (A)

Played on July 11th resulting in a  
win for the K.C.C. by a margin of three  
games—

K.C.C. U.S.R.C. K.C.C.

Green & Chunyut

v Col. Crisp and King 5 6

v Cooper Hunt and 4 7

Hammond

v Kent and Milner 4 7

Jones

Blackburn & Anderson

v Col. Crisp and King 5 8

v Cooper Hunt and 5 8

Hammond

v Kent and Milner 8 3

Jones

Stalker & Abraham

v Col. Crisp and King 5 6

v Cooper Hunt and 4 7

Hammond

v Kent and Milner 8 2

Jones

48 51

## THE SINKING OF THE C.M.S. ANPING.

As we have previously announced,  
the China Merchants S. N. Company's  
Anping, which left Shanghai for Chefoo  
and Tientsin on the 1st instant, struck  
Eddy Island Rock, near Weihaiwei, at  
1.40 a.m. on the 3rd instant during a  
dense fog. All lives, and the majority  
of the passengers' luggage, were saved,  
and passengers were landed at Weihai-  
wei about 12 miles distant by the  
C.N.S. Tamsui, which happened to be  
in the vicinity at the time of the  
accident.

Latest reports in the Shanghai papers  
are to the effect that the vessel is  
entirely submerged in eight fathoms of  
water, with her bow against the cliff  
and the water reaching to the yellow  
band of the funnel. The Chinese  
passengers bound for Chefoo and  
Tientsin have been sent on to their  
destinations by other steamers.

## ALLEGED POISONING.

### SENSATIONAL STATEMENTS AT A CORONER'S INQUEST.

The Coroner (Mr. J. R. Wood) to-  
day held an inquiry into the death of  
a Chinese accountant named Chan  
Shing, of No. 79 Praya East, who died  
at the Government Civil Hospital on  
the 7th of June, death being caused by  
shock, following the taking of poison.

The first witness called was Dr. K.  
Majima, who attended the deceased be-  
fore he was removed to the Government  
Civil Hospital.

Dr. Majima deposed that at about 10  
a.m. on June 7, he was summoned to  
the deceased's residence in Praya East,  
where he found the deceased in a very  
weak condition and suffering from  
severe pains in the stomach. After the  
witness had administered camphor oil and  
an emetic, the Police removed the  
deceased to the Government Civil  
Hospital. Whilst in the deceased's house  
the witness was shown a bottle contain-  
ing about a dram of caustic soda. The  
witness heard it mentioned that the  
deceased had taken poison. Sergeant  
Floyd, of Wanchai, was already on the  
scene when witness arrived.

Sergeant Floyd gave evidence to the  
effect that a Chinese named Ma Lai  
Shun reported to him that the deceased  
had apparently taken poison. The  
witness immediately summoned Dr.  
Majima and in company with Ma Lai  
Shun, hurried to the deceased's residence  
in Praya East. Witness saw deceased  
lying in bed. He appeared to be suf-  
fering from pains in the stomach. Ma  
Lai Shun showed the witness a bottle  
containing about a dram of caustic soda  
and said, "This is what Chan Shing  
drank." Witness asked: "Did anyone  
give Chan Shun poison?" Ma Lai Shun  
did not reply but merely mumbled  
something and walked away.

The witness then asked the deceased:  
"Did anyone give you poison?"

The deceased was conscious but  
made no reply. Dr. Majima then  
arrived on the scene and after he had  
attended the deceased the latter was  
removed to the Government Civil  
Hospital.

His Worship, Where is Ma Lai  
Shun now?

Witness: He has absconded.

Witness added that on June 11  
Ma Lai Shun came to the No. 2 Police  
Station to make a report regarding the  
deceased death. The witness that a  
warrant had been sworn out for his  
arrest. He was charged with being  
implicated in the misappropriation  
of \$250. Ma Lai Shun replied that  
he was aware that a warrant had  
been issued for his arrest. He was  
then taken into Police custody, but  
was released later. After being given  
his liberty, Ma Lai Shun absconded.

Dr. Woodman, of the Government  
Civil Hospital, testified that the  
deceased was brought to the Govern-  
ment Civil Hospital on the June 7  
and died early the following  
morning. A post-mortem examination  
disclosed that the deceased had died as  
the result of having taken caustic soda.

Inspector Sim then informed the  
magistrate that the relatives of the  
deceased alleged that Ma Lai Shun had  
given the deceased a second dose of  
poison whilst he was under treatment  
at the Government Civil Hospital.

The Coroner: Have you the man  
here who made that statement?

Inspector Sim: Yes, your Worship,  
I have.

After other witnesses had been called,  
evidence was given by a Chinese  
contractor, named Chan Kwa Sang, in  
whose employ the deceased was working  
at the time of his death, as to  
discovering "something wrong" with  
deceased's books.

The enquiry was adjourned until  
next Monday afternoon.

## THEFT FROM A STEAMER.

In Mr. Wood's Court, this morning,  
Mr. M. H. Hunt, of the Pacific Mail  
Steamship Company charged a Chinese  
with stealing a bed quilt from one of  
the Company's steamers lying in the  
harbour.

After evidence was heard, the magis-  
trate sentenced the defendant to six  
weeks' hard labour.

## SUBMARINE BASE DISCOVERED ON BRAZILIAN COAST.

Rio de Janeiro, July 11.  
A Brazilian destroyer has dis-  
covered, near Santos, a prepared  
base, capable of accommodating a  
submarine.

## CAN YOU AFFORD THE RISK?

WERE you ever seized with a severe  
attack of dysentery or diarrhoea  
without a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic,  
Cholera, and Diarrhoea Remedy in the  
house? Don't take such risks. A dose  
of two will cure you before a doctor  
can possibly be called, and it never  
fails to act in the most severe and  
urgent cases. It is sold by all Chemists  
and Druggists.

## HONGKONG AEROPLANE FUND.

### FINAL LIST.

Members of Club Lusitano per

Mr. A. E. J. Alves ..... \$207.00

Chow Shou Sun ..... 100.00

H. H. Taylor ..... 50.00

Anonymous ..... 50.00

Mok Tsa Shan ..... 30.00

Un Pak Leung ..... 25.00

"C. B." ..... 25.00

"W. W. O." ..... 20.00

Mok King Nam ..... 20.00

Chan Kwai Sang ..... 20.00

George, B. A. Gubbay, A. C.  
Franklin, F. H. Redmond, K.  
H. Digby, C. A. M. Smith, J.  
M. Steel, G. C. Mosson, L.  
N. Lee, Machine Gun Coy.  
H.K.V.B., Capt. Hossy,  
"E. M.", "E. L. G.", J.

Brags, \$10 each ..... 140.00

Elope, ..... 6.50

A bet, "A. M.", T. P. E.  
Rosser, A. Weill, J. Carr, K.  
M. Cumming, "G. R. V. L.",  
Anonymous, T. W. Zuck, M.  
Glanzer, Sun Foo Hing, Lum  
Shin Chung, Pan Sui Yook,  
Chan Cheuk Hing, A. Fok, Yan  
Shui Chee, \$5 each ..... 80.00

A. Gale ..... 3.00

Collected by Miss E. Hobbs—

R. Ricci ..... 100.00

T. Ramsey ..... 50.00

Mr. and Mrs. F. da Silva ..... 25.00

Anonymous ..... 25.00

Mr. and Mrs. John Miller ..... 20.00

Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Gellion ..... 20.00

R. H. Sharp ..... 15.00

D. W. Munton ..... 18.00

"Poker" ..... 120.00

Miss Eileen Hobbs, A. G.  
Wallas, "M. C. C.", J.  
Power, W. Ezra, Mrs. H.  
Nolano, H. Smythe, D.  
MacLaren, D. Ferreira, Jr.,  
Anonymous, H. F. Bunje,  
M. M. Mays, \$10 each ..... 120.00

Mrs. C. Fernandes, Mrs.  
Vieira de Matos, J. Rega,  
J. Orniston, "A. Friend,"  
J. M. Lopes, H. C. Best,  
W. G. Pringle, W. Manning,  
"B.", S. H. Waller, "J.  
B.", "E. H. S.", N. L. H.  
Bailton, \$5 each ..... 70.00

A. Gordon, E. J. Ouliffe, O.  
Mesquita, \$2 each ..... 6.00

M. Telles de Menezes and  
"V. S.", \$1 each ..... 2.00

Collected by Messrs. Ah Kwei  
& Coy.—

Hoo Cheung Woo & Co. .... 25.00

Ah Kwei & Co. .... 25.00

Wang Kee & Co. .... 20.00

C. Ah Ying & Co. .... 15.00

Sun Man Woo, Chee Wing &  
Co., Hing Kee, Sing Kee &  
Co., A. Wing & Co., Kwong  
Fook Lanch Co., Kwong  
Sang Co., Cheung Wo &  
Co., Wo On & Co., Jack A.  
Tai & Co., Wing Shun Co.,  
Wing Cheung Co., Sing On  
& Co., Fook Cheung, On  
Fat & Co., Hop Fat, s.s.  
"Chuen Chow," Leung Tai



## TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

## THE CAPTURE OF HALICZ.

2000 PRISONERS AND 30 GUNS IN ONE DAY.

LONDON, July 11. A Russian official message, transmitted by wireless, states:—

General Tchernisoff captured Halicz and advanced to the west and reached the left bank of the Lomnica.

The Russians have also advanced on the fronts at Bogotodchan and Zolotin.

They took over 2000 prisoners and thirty guns after a day's fighting.

## BRITISH CONGRATULATIONS TO GENERAL BRUSILOFF.

LONDON, July 11. The Press Bureau announces that General Sir William Robertson has sent a message to General Brusiloff congratulating him on the splendid results of the recent fighting, and wishing him further successes.

General Brusiloff replied stating that all his efforts were directed to the development of the operations already begun with a view to securing a decisive victory over the common enemy.

## THE POSSIBILITIES OF THE OFFENSIVE.

LONDON, July 11. After the recent pictures of the conditions in Russia leading to the belief that a really effective offensive was about the last thing possible at least in 1917, the capture of Halicz comes as another pleasant surprise.

This brilliant victory places in General Brusiloff's hands the principal junction of the railway following the Dniester to Lemberg, and if he manages to take Berezany also, as is hoped, he will have another important railway centre from which the advance to Lemberg may be pushed simultaneously.

The latest development of the Russian offensive seems to indicate that General Brusiloff's move is not merely aimed at the holding of big enemy forces, as was at one time thought, in many quarters, but that it is a fully-organised offensive with important objectives which have hitherto been pursued by large co-operating forces.

Incidentally, the impression is being confirmed that General Brusiloff's bombshell is really at the bottom of the alarm of Austria and the crisis in Germany.

## ENEMY ATTACK AT NIEUPORT.

A SHORT-LIVED SUCCESS.

LONDON, July 11. Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—

The enemy, after 24 hours most intense bombardment, determinedly attacked our position on the Nieuport front on Tuesday evening. The concentrated and heavy nature of the enemy's artillery fire levelled the defences and dunes on a sector near the coast.

This sector was isolated by the destruction of the bridges across the Yser and the enemy here penetrated our position on a front of 1,400 yards to a depth of 600 yards, reaching the right bank of the Yser, near the sea. The enemy, after gaining some of our advanced positions further south, opposite Lombartzyde, were driven out by a counter-attack.

## THE GERMAN REPORT.

LONDON, July 11. A German official message states: Our marine infantry, after artillery preparation, stormed the positions between the coast and Lombartzyde, and drove back the enemy across the Yser. We took 1,250 prisoners and inflicted heavy losses. Our airmen, despite a storm, contributed to the success.

## THE FIRST AMERICAN ARMY.

WASHINGTON, July 10. It is believed that the first American Army for service in Europe will be 690,000 strong.

## THE BALKAN ZONE.

LONDON, July 11. A French communiqué from Salonika states that British airmen bombed Petric. The enemy artillery violently bombarded the British positions at Cerre bend.

## GERMAN POLITICAL CRISIS.

## AUSTRIAN EMPEROR ALARMED.

REMARKABLE ARTICLE BY PRINCE LICHNOWSKY.

LONDON, July 10. Another curious contribution to the campaign against Dr. von Bethman-Hollweg is a remarkable article by Prince Lichnowsky, the ex-Ambassador in London, who roundly declares that the system of a "one man Government" is obsolete. He demands a Constitutional Parliamentary Government, despite the resistance of the Junkers and Conservatives; otherwise, he says, the country will go to pieces. He also says that the Kaiser is far more of a Constitutional monarch than is supposed. He has never interposed personally in public affairs within his (Prince Lichnowsky's) knowledge, apart from a few impulsive telegrams.

Zurich, July 11. It is not doubted that the German political crisis has been precipitated by the unexpected Russian offensive, and its effects on Austria.

The Emperor Karl is perturbed, not merely because of the offensive, but because of the wholesale surrenders of the Czech troops to the Russians, besides food troubles.

The Emperor has felt obliged to take steps to alleviate the situation and his advisers have convinced him that his only chance of arresting the Russian offensive, and of the opening of peace negotiations with Russia, was the declaration of the Central Powers against a policy of annexations.

The Emperor Karl pushed this point of view upon Field-Marshal von Hindenburg and General von Ludendorff when they visited Vienna. He also discussed it with Dr. Erzberger and other German visitors. The consequence was the unvoiced flutter in Berlin when Hindenburg and Ludendorff returned. The Kaiser conferred with them at length, and then talked to Dr. von Bethman-Hollweg, and afterwards with the Bavarian Minister, Count Eberhard, and subsequently the Chancellor conferred with the leading Deputies.

Meanwhile there have been private conferences between the party leaders to-day, ending with a meeting of the Prussian Cabinet. But the most momentous happening occurred on Monday, when the Crown Council met, for the first time since July 1914, consisting of all the Imperial Prussian Ministers with the Kaiser presiding.

In view of the above revelation, and the origin of the crisis, it is strange to find Dr. von Bethman-Hollweg, as was called on the 9th inst., repudiating in the Reichstag Committee, the formula of "no annexations" and "no indemnities," in the strongest terms, and declaring that the war must be continued most energetically.

With the Press campaigns, which are most bitter against Dr. von Bethman-Hollweg, and articles like Prince Lichnowsky's, representing the Kaiser as a Constitutional Monarch, it looks as though von Bethman-Hollweg is about to be made the scapegoat for the climb down of the Kaiser, both as regards internal reform and the question of annexations.

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## IMPORTANT CHANGES EXPECTED IN GERMANY.

LONDON, July 10. The situation in Germany is in a state of flux. There is no confirmation of the report that the Kaiser has accepted the resignations of Dr. Helfferich and Herr Zimmermann, but there are indications that important changes are probable.

French commentators anticipate that Field-Marshal von Hindenburg will become Military Dictator. It appears that the movement against Dr. von Bethman-Hollweg was inspired from Vienna. According to reports from Zurich, a number of influential Representatives and Clericals, who form a very powerful party in the Reichstag and who hold the balance between the pro-Germans and the supporters of a democratic compromise and peace, visited Vienna last week and conferred with the leading Austrian aristocrats immediately after their return to Germany.

Dr. Erzberger and his friends began strongly to oppose Dr. von Bethman-Hollweg. Simultaneously the south German National Liberal papers ostentatiously abandoned their pro-German standpoints, and energetically demanded democratic reforms.

Amsterdam, July 11. The most important news to-day from Germany is the announcement made by the Catholic organ Germania, that the Centre Party, by an overwhelming majority, has decided to support Dr. Erzberger in the formation of a Coalition Ministry, including the leaders of all parties.

## FOOD CONDITIONS IN AUSTRIA.

STATEMENT IN THE REICHSRATH.

ZURICH, July 11. In the Reichsrath, the president of the Food Board, made a depressing statement on the food conditions. He stated that the situation had become worse by the shortage of potatoes. The food crops were very poor and left small margin for civilians after meeting military necessities. There were also shortages of sugar, meat and agricultural produce.

The Press comments are very despondent.

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## THE GERMAN PUBLICITY BUREAU OPERATIONS.

LONDON, July 10. There is a great outcry by the German Liberal papers at the operations of the Foreign Publicity Bureau, owned by Krupps and other pro-German capitalists, who have already bought several papers and intend buying many others, especially provincial Liberal journals. They also intend to extend their operations abroad, especially in the East.

## AEROPLANE LOSSES.

GERMAN OFFICIAL STATEMENT.

LONDON, July 10. A German communiqué states:—

The enemy, during June, lost 220 aeroplanes, and 33 captive balloons. We lost 68 aeroplanes and three balloons.

## FALSE GERMAN RETURNS.

LONDON, July 11. The figures given in the German communiqué, of our air losses during June, are entirely false. On the British front alone, 131 German machines have been destroyed and 90 others were driven down out of control, while the French have accounted for 45, and the Belgians four, making a total of 275, instead of 68 admitted by the enemy.

It is impossible to give the total of French machines brought down because no such record was ever issued, but as the number of British machines reported lost by Sir Douglas Haig was 78, and as the heaviest fighting was on the British front, it is obvious that the German figure of 220 is absurd.

## IN MESOPOTAMIA.

A DISPATCH BY GENERAL MAUDE.

LONDON, July 11. The War Office has issued a Despatch by General Sir Stanley Maude, the Commander-in-Chief of the Mesopotamia Expeditionary Force, for seven months up to March 31.

The Despatch shows that the period was equally divided in preparation and the subsequent operations, leading at last to the fall of Bagdad. The despatch describes how the advance was successfully carried out in the face of the most difficult conditions, through the tenacious spirit and gallantry of the British and Indian troops, brilliantly seconded by the Navy.

The Mesopotamia Commission's recent disclosures attract attention to, and create special interest in, General Maude's references to the present water transport and hospital arrangements. He states that the newly-formed Inland Water Transport Directorate was so well organised that "night and day an endless chain of river craft passed up and down the river," thereby assuring the maintenance of the troops at the front.

General Maude further says that "our well-equipped hospitals are more than adequate to meet the calls and throughout the operations the removal of the wounded was carried out on model lines. The arrangements for the comfort and rapid transfer of patients from the field units to the hospitals reflect much credit on those concerned."

General Maude thankfully acknowledges the prompt response to his demands from England, India and Egypt.

## FRENCH AVIATOR'S RAID ON KRUPPS.

QUARTER OF THE WORKS DESTROYED.

LARGE CASUALTIES AND EXTENSIVE DAMAGE.

LONDON, July 10. Renard's Co. respondent at the French Headquarters, is the story of the bombardment of a Krupp factory in the town of Essen by Sergeant Aviator Galois on Friday. Galois' machine was one of 84 which started simultaneously for various objectives behind the enemy front. All carried out their mission and returned to the starting point, except two machines, within 66 hours.

Galois says:—"We started at 9.20 in the evening. Four of us made for Essen. The night was dark and I soon lost sight of the others. The course lay over Metz and Theouville, down to Noselle and then to Coblenz. French batteries fired at me when traversing the line. There were searchlights playing at Metz but I passed undetected. I continued steering by compass to Treves, where I heard my comrades bombing the town and knew I was keeping my direction."

Bye and bye I picked up the Rhine by the moon shining on the water. I flew up stream, past Bonn and Cologne to Dusseldorf. Looking down on the German town was like looking down on a sea of electric light. I was fired at several times by anti-aircraft guns, especially when over Cologne, where the shooting was uncommonly good. As I approached Essen, there was a broad band of light on the horizon. It seemed to be several miles long. To the southward of the town there was another great belt of light from the iron and steel foundries. I arrived over Essen at a height of 6,000 feet, and chose a spot where the blaze of light from the factories seemed brightest.

I threw my cargo of bombs, counting ten between each throw. Then I made, for home, safely travelling the same route. I was frequently fired at."

The 84 machines participating in the operations distributed nearly seven tons of high explosive. Eleven dropped two and a half tons on Treves. The correspondent emphasises the unquestionable superiority of the French air service over the enemy, reducing the enemy activities to occasional hurried raids. During the Aisne battle, 1,094 air fights, occurred over the German lines, compared with 395 over ours.

## THE DAMAGE DONE.

AMSTERDAM, July 10. A Maastricht telegram says the Dutch paper Les Nouvelles states that the Dutch workmen employed at Krupp's have been paid off, on account of the destruction of buildings, and adds:—"It is confirmed that in the attack by Allied aeroplanes on Friday night in which 40 or 50 machines participated, bombs were dropped with such success that a quarter of the works were destroyed. Over a hundred persons were killed and several hundreds injured. The material damage runs into millions of francs. Eye-witnesses say the defence guns made a terrific din and the sky was as fire. The workshops were closed at the beginning of the bombardment by troops, endeavoured to prevent panic. Women and children fled into the country. Among the victims were 6 French prisoners killed and 40 injured."

## THE LONDON AIR RAID.

NINE ENEMY MACHINES DESTROYED.

LONDON, July 10. It is officially communicated that at the secret session of the House of Commons, Mr. Lloyd George stated that 22 Gotha machines, each carrying 800 pounds of explosives, came over London on Saturday, of which three were destroyed. The Germans organised protecting squadrons in order to assist the raiders' return. Six of these were destroyed, and the pilot of one was injured, therefore the attack was not made with impunity.

The Premier pointed out that complete protection in the air could never be secured. The British machines daily crossed the German lines at the front, despite the most terrible anti-aircraft fire. The most powerful air squadrons bombed stations and headquarters, proving that no measures they could take could give complete immunity. They must aim at making the visit as costly as possible.

## CRITICISM NOT SILENCED.

LONDON, July 11. The Premier's statement at the secret session appears to have generally satisfied the Members, but it has not silenced criticism, as is shown by the words of letters to the papers, indicating a widespread feeling that a radical

change in the control and direction of the aerial forces is necessary. It is asserted that this can be realised without neglecting the needs of the army at the front.

There is some criticism of Viscount French's absence in Ireland at such a juncture.

## BRITISH AIRMAN KILLED IN THE RAID.

An inquest held on an officer at Dartford revealed that a British airman was killed whilst fighting the Air raiders on Saturday last.

## THE CAMPAIGN IN EAST AFRICA.

FURTHER BRITISH PROGRESS.

LONDON, July 11. An official despatch from East Africa states that, the enemy's right flank detachment, to the south west of Kilwa, fell back from Lunyu to Mayongo. Simultaneously our troops came into contact with the enemy's centre at Ukuli.

Our forces, on July 7, converged the three columns at Mkonjifi, Kimamba Hill and Wungwi, against the Germans upon the front from Ukuli to Mayongo. All the columns were successful and made a maximum advance, over difficult country, of thirteen miles.

Another column drove the enemy across the Rupea river and established themselves between an enemy detachment at Mofu and his main position further to the north.

Our force at Likija pressed back the Germans on the Sonaga-Liwale road, and enveloped his rearguard and drove it northwards towards Mahenge.

A column of the West African Regiment advanced without opposition, 33 miles from the Rufiji river, in the direction of Miewega.

## TRAWLER DESTROYS SEAPLANES.

LONDON, July 10. The Admiralty reports,—"The Commodore at Lowestoft reports that on Monday evening the armed trawler *Iceland* destroyed two enemy seaplanes and brought in four prisoners to port.

The crews of the two German seaplanes have been landed at Lowestoft. It appears that one of the seaplanes came down in order to launch a torpedo, whereupon the trawler fired on the plane and disabled it. The second seaplane came to the assistance of the first, upon which it, too, was disabled.

## THE BRITISH DANGER ZONE.

BLOCKING GERMANY'S "SAFE CHANNEL."

AMSTERDAM, July 10. The *Telegraph* asserts that the extension of the British danger zone in the North Sea includes the so-called safe channel left by Germany. The paper says this is due to the Germans misusing this channel in order to maintain communication between Heligoland, the Bight, and Zeebrugge and between Rotterdam and the German harbours. The paper also states that shipments of coal from Rhineland and Westphalia, which cannot be transported by German railways, are sent to Rotterdam, whence German ships convey the coal to Emden and Cuxhaven. Obviously, Great Britain cannot tolerate such practices and the paper concludes by stating that it is Germany, and not Great Britain who should be asked to change her methods.

## AMERICA'S AEROPLANE REQUIREMENTS.

WASHINGTON, July 10. General Ingher, the Chief Signal Officer, and other experts in giving evidence before the House of Representatives Military Committee, urged the speedy passage of the Bill which provides 22,625 aeroplanes, at a cost of \$363,000,000.

## AMERICA AT WAR WITH GERMANY ALONE.

LONDON, July 11. In the House of Commons, Lord Robert Cecil stated that the United States was not at war with Austria, Bulgarians or Turkey.

He also stated that no South American Republic was actually at war with Germany.

## AMERICA'S WHEAT CROP.

A RECORD ESTIMATE.

WASHINGTON, July 10. It is estimated that the wheat crop will yield three billion bushels which constitutes a record.

## THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, July 12. Silver is quoted 40 5/16. There is Continental buying and short supplies. The market is steady.

## BATHING CAPS

RED RUBBER.

WE HAVE RECEIVED A CONSIGNMENT OF THE ABOVE IN VARIOUS SIZES.

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Removes the cause of Malaria by its prompt and healthy action upon the BLOOD, ultimately killing the MALARIAL PARASITE.

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**C. H. & F. L. OSGOOD**  
Norwich, Conn. U.S.A.  
And sold by all leading Chemists.

**TURKISH WAR OFFICE AND "GOBEN" BOMBED.**

LONDON, July 11. The Admiralty announces that the Vice-Admiral in the Eastern Mediterranean reports that the Naval Air Service, on Monday night, successfully attacked the Turko-German fleet lying off Constantinople, when they located the *Goben* which was completely surrounded by warships and submarines.

The airmen attacked from a height of 800 feet directly hitting the *Goben* and other ships near her. There was a big explosion and several fires occurred on board.

The airmen also attacked and directly hit the War Office at Constantinople.

The enemy appeared to be completely surprised. No anti-aircraft batteries opened fire until after the bombs had been dropped. The airmen returned safely.

**THE LATE BARON ROTHSCHILD'S WEALTH.**

LONDON, July 11. The Baron Leopold de Rothschild left £1,500,000.

**VISCOUNT FRENCH IN IRELAND.**

LONDON, July 11. Viscount French arrived in Ireland yesterday on a tour of inspection of the troops there.

**THE SITUATION AT PEKING.**

PEKING, July 11. Matters are at a complete standstill. General Chang Hsun's troops are within the City which is surrounded by the Republican troops, who hesitate to enter fearing disturbances.

**THE BRITISH OUTPUT OF AEROPLANES.**

LONDON, July 11. In the House of Lords, Lord Derby stated that the increase in the monthly output of aeroplanes was so stupendous that it taxed the training of pilots and the provision of aerodromes to the uttermost.

**GREEK DIVISIONS FOR THE FIELD.**

ATHENS, July 11. M. Jannart, who is on his way to Paris, states that Mr. Venizelos is of the opinion that he will be able to put on Greek Divisions in the field within three months.



## SHIPPING

## SHIPPING

## NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

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CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LD.

**DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO. LTD.**

**SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.**

| FOR                               | STEAMERS | TO SAIL            |
|-----------------------------------|----------|--------------------|
| YAPATOW & SINGAPORE.....          | RUPPER   | July 12, Daylight. |
| YEHIAWAI, CHEEFOO & TIENTSIN..... | Kueichow | July 14, at Noon.  |
| HANGHAI.....                      | Yincchow | July 14, at 4 p.m. |
| MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO.....        | TRAN     | July 17, at Noon.  |
| HANGHAI.....                      | CHIEAN   | July 17, at 4 p.m. |
| HANGHAI.....                      | SEANGHAI | July 19, at 4 p.m. |

**DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER—Twice Weekly.**

S.S. 'LINTAN' and S.S. 'SANUI'

MANILA LINE—TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS. Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidships; Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms.

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**REGULAR SERVICE** of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good Accommodation for First Class Passengers. Electric Lights and Fans in Staterooms and Saloons. Excellent Cuisine.

**SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW**  
**AND RETURN.**  
 (Occupying 9 to 10 Days)

| STEAMSHIP            | CAPTAIN                  | LEAVING.                      |
|----------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------|
| <b>HAITAN</b> .....  | Capt. A. E. Hodgins..... | FRIDAY, 13th July at 12 Noon  |
| <b>HAIHONG</b> ..... | Capt. J. W. Evans .....  | TUESDAY, 17th July at 12 Noon |

**SWATOW**

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).  
 For FREIGHT and PASSAGE apply to—

**DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,**  
*General Managers.*

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM KOBE

**THE Steamship**  
"TILLIWONG,"  
having arrived from the above port,  
Consignees of Cargo by her are notified  
that all Goods are being landed at their  
risk into the hazardous wharves and extra  
hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong  
and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co-  
ltd. where any loss from the wharves  
delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by 18th July,  
will be subject to rent.

All broken, chanted and damaged pack-  
ages are to be left in the Godowns  
where they will be examined on the 14th  
July, 1917, at 10 o'clock.

Loss against the steamer must be  
presented in writing within ten days  
after arrival of steamer, otherwise they  
will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by  
the Undersigned in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned  
by

JAYA-CHINA-JAPAN LYN,  
Agents.

Hongkong, July 5, 1917. 1941

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

**North American Line.** FOR VICTORIA, SEATTLE AND TACOMA, VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, NAAGAKI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

(TRANS PACIFIC)

"HAWAII MARU" ..... Leaving July.  
"CANADA MARU" ..... Leaving July.

**FORMOSAN LINE.**—For Tamsui, Keelung, Aping and Takao, via Swatow and Amoy.

"KALO MARU" ..... Sunday, 1st July at Noon.  
"JOHN MARU" ..... Sunday, 1st July, at 10 a.m.  
"BOSHU MARU" ..... Saturday, 10th July, at 9 a.m.

    \$ Calling at Tamsui, Keelung, Swatow and Amoy.  
    \$ Omitting Tamsui and Keelung.

These Formosan Liners will arrive at and depart from the **SOON YIP WHARF**, near the Harbour Office, and while the steamer is alongside the wharf Telephone No. 78 will be fixed.

**SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.**—Every three months steamers proceed to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town.

**AUSTRALIAN LINE.**—Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide, calling at Auckland, N.Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

**BOMBAY LINE.**—Fortnightly service for Bombay calling at Singapore, Port Swettenham, Penang and Colombo. At present this line's steamers take cargo only.

**JAVA LINE.**—Monthly service for Java ports calling at Mamban, Sandakan and Macassar. Booking for passengers and cargo to these ports.

**FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS**

**PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.**  
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

| For           | STEAMERS                | To Sail            |
|---------------|-------------------------|--------------------|
| HAIPHONG..... | TAKSANG.....FRIDAY,     | July 12, at 7 a.m. |
| MANILA.....   | YUEHSANG.....SATURDAY,  | July 14, at 3 p.m. |
| SHANGHAI..... | WINGSANG.....SUNDAY,    | July 15, Daylight. |
| SHANGHAI..... | ESANG.....TUESDAY,      | July 17, Daylight. |
| MANILA.....   | LOONGSANG.....SATURDAY, | July 21, at 3 p.m. |

**CALCUTTA LINE.**—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta calling at Singapore and Penang.

Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently calling at Shanghai.

These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with electric light and carry a fully qualified Surgeon.

**SHANGHAI LINE.**—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow.

Steamers on this line have a large amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets are obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports to Shanghai. Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

**MANILA LINE.**—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation; sailings from both ports every Saturday.

**HAIPHONG LINE.**—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Hothow when inducement offers.

**BORNEO LINE.**—Two sailings per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by steamers having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kundat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Dutt.

**TIENTSIN LINE.**—A regular service' is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations. All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for drafts settlement, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description annexed thereto.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

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| SAN FRANCISCO LINE.                                       |        |                 |                 |
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| FAST and LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.                         |        |                 |                 |
| Sailings from Hong-kong—Subject to change without notice. |        |                 |                 |
| Steamers.   | Tons   |                 | Leave Hongkong. |
| KOREA MARU  | 18,000 | 17th July.      |                 |
| GIBERIA MARU  | 18,000 | 27th July.      |                 |
| YENYO MARU  | 22,000 | 10th August.    |                 |
| NIIPPON MARU  | 11,000 | 25th August.    |                 |
| SHINYO MARU   | 22,000 | 7th September.  |                 |
| PERISA MARU   | 9,000  | 22nd September. |                 |

**SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.**

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO Via JAPAN, HONOLULU,  
SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINGO CRUZ, BALBOA,  
CALLAO, ABICA and IQUITUE

Thence by Trans Andean Route to Buenos Aires.

| Steamers         | Tons   |
|------------------|--------|
| ANJO MARU .....  | 18,500 |
| KIYO MARU .....  | 17,300 |
| SEIYO MARU ..... | 14,000 |

Tickets are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd. and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Passes may travel by rail between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

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" S.S. "COLOMBIA"  
FROM SAN FRANCISCO.  
HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS,  
SHANGHAI AND MANILA.

THE above-mentioned vessel having arrived from hereabouts, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Cargo are to be landed at their risk into the Hazardous and/or extra Hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, and stored in Contraband Taks.

Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import Permit signed by the Customs authorities of Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before Bill of Lading can be countersigned.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on SATURDAY, 14th, July at 10 A.M.

All Goods must be presented within a month of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns and all Goods remaining undelivered after July 16th, 1917 will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO  
HONOLULU, JAPAN PORT  
AND MANILA.

**THE Steamship**  
**"KOREA MARU,"**  
 The above named Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of Cargo from alongside.  
 Cargo remaining undelivered on **WEDNESDAY, 11th July** at 2 p.m. will be reloaded. Consignees risk and expense and delivery must then be taken from the Company's Godown.  
 Storage charges will be assessed on all Cargo remaining undelivered on **MONDAY 12th July, at 5 P.M.**  
**No Fire Insurance** whatever will be effected.  
 No Claims will be recognised after the Goods have left the Steamer or Godown. All Claims must be presented. Cargo will be loaded into the Company's Godown where they will be examined on **20th July at 10 A.M.**  
 No Claims will be recognised if filed after the **30th July, 1897.**

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

FROM CALCUTTA  
THE Steamship  
"COCONADA,"

18th  
 16th  
 15th  
 14th  
 13th  
 12th  
 11th  
 10th  
 9th  
 8th  
 7th  
 6th  
 5th  
 4th  
 3rd  
 2nd  
 1st

having arrived from the above Port  
 Consignees of Cargo by her are notified  
 to be ready to receive the same at the  
 risk into the hazardous and/or ex-  
 traordinary Godowns of the Hongkong  
 and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Com-  
 pany, whether or not from the wharves  
 and Godowns of the said Steamer  
 Company may be obtained.  
 Goods not cleared by 17th instant  
 will be subject to rent.  
 All broken, chafed and damaged pack-  
 ages to be taken to the Godown  
 where they will be examined by Messrs  
 Goddard and Douglas on 18th instant  
 at 10 a.m.  
 Claims against the Steamer must be  
 presented in writing within 10 days  
 after arrival of Steamer, otherwise they  
 will not be recognized.  
 No Fire Insurances will be effected  
 on the cargo until any case will be  
 filed of Le ding will be counter signed

DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.  
 Agents.  
 Hongkong, July 10, 1917.

"CHINA MAIL"

CHINA MAIL  
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IN HONGKONG AND CHINA  
GENERALLY

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(STOOMVAART MAATSCHAPPIJ “ROTTERDAMSCHE LLOYD”)  
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between NETHERLAND INDIES, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and  
SAN FRANCISCO.  
Next sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI, YOKOHAMA and  
Kobe.

| STEAMERS                 | DATE            |
|--------------------------|-----------------|
| "K. W. BRANDT"           | 25th July.      |
| "G. KENTROFF"            | 1st August.     |
| "RINDANI"                | 1st August.     |
| "RINDANI"                | 12th September. |
| "RINDANI"                | 25th September. |
| "KONING DER NEDERLANDEN" | 25th September. |

These superior passenger steamers have accommodation for first and second class saloon passengers.

For further particulars please apply to

**JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.**  
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|-----------------------|-------------|-----------------------------|-------------|
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EASTWARD.

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WESTWARD.

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**EMERY**

EMERY CLOTH GLASS PAPER BLACK LEAD

WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

| (THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)  |                                 |               |                                 |
|---|---------------------------------|---------------|---------------------------------|
| PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT<br>TO ALTERATION.  |                                 |               |                                 |
| DESTINATION.  | STEAMERS.                       | Displacement. | SAILING DATE.                   |
| VICTORIA, B.C., & SEAT-<br>TLE Via KEELUNG,<br>SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE,<br>YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU<br>& YOKOHAMA ..... | SINABA MARU.<br>Capt. Higo.     | Tons 12,500.  | (MONDAY, 1<br>July, at Noon.    |
| NAGASAKI, KOBE &<br>YOKOHAMA .....  | YOKOHAMA MARU.<br>Capt. Terada. | Tons 12,500.  | (WEDNESDAY,<br>August at Noon.  |
| SHANGHAI, MOJI &<br>YOKOHAMA .....  | SAKI MARU.<br>Capt. Yoshikawa.  | Tons 12,500.  | (SATURDAY, 1<br>July at 11 a.m. |
| YOKOHAMA .....  | ATSUTA MARU.<br>Capt. Tsuno.    | Tons 16,000.  | (MONDAY,<br>July at 11 a.m.     |
| YOKOHAMA .....  | FITACHI MARU.<br>Capt. Terada.  | Tons 13,500.  | (FRIDAY,<br>July at 11 a.m.     |
| YOKOHAMA .....  | IYO MARU.<br>Capt. Takano.      | Tons 12,500.  | (TUESDAY,<br>July at 11 a.m.    |
| YOKOHAMA .....  | CEYLON MARU.<br>Capt. Terada.   | Tons 12,000.  | (SATURDAY,<br>July at 11 a.m.   |

(Capt. 1901.)

KOBE

LONDON VIA SINGAPORE,  
MALACCA, PENANG,  
COLOMBO, DELAGOA  
BAY, CAPE TOWN AND  
MADEIRA

SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE,  
VIA MANILA, THURSDAY  
ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE  
AND BRISBANE

CALCUTTA VIA SINGAPORE,  
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B. EURI, *Manager*







